THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1792. [N° 1599.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, November 10.

ORDER of the day called for, on the draft, of an answer to the President's address to both houses of Congress the 9th inst.; Mr. Lawrance was called to the chair, the address was read, and digested by paragraphs, after some time spent therein, several amendments were proposed, and embodied in the address, the Committee rose, and reported progress, the speaker resumed the chair, the address was again read, ordered to be engrossed; Messrs. Madison, Benson, and S. Bourne were appointed a committee to wait on the President of the U. S. to know when, and where, it would be convenient for him to receive the same.

Mr. Dayton moved that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, be notified to attend the House on Wednesday next, to give the House such information as they may stand in need of respecting the failure of the expedition under Major General St. Clair.

MONDAY, November 12.

A communication was received and read from the Treasury department, containing an account of receipts and expenditures of public money to the end of the year 1791.

The memorial of Joseph Warrington, respecting a demand on the estate of the late Major General Greene, was read a second time and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Giles, Livermore, and Findley.

Mr. Giles laid the following resolution on the table—That the secretary of war be directed to cause to be laid before the House an account of the disbursements made by his department in the years 1790, and 1791.

At 12 o'clock the Speaker accompanied by the other members and preceded by the Serjeant at Arms, waited on the President of the United States with the following Address in Answer to his Speech:

SIR,

THE House of Representatives, who always feel a satisfaction in meeting you, are much concerned that, the occasion for mutual felicitation afforded by the circumstances favorable to the national prosperity, should, be abated by a continuance of the hostile spirit of many of the Indian tribes; and particularly that the reiterated efforts for effecting a general pacification with them should have issued in new proofs of their persevering enmity, and the barbarous sacrifice of citizens, who, as the messengers of peace, were distinguishing themselves by their zeal for the public service.

In our deliberations on this important department of our affairs, we shall be disposed to pursue every measure that may be dictated by the sincerest desire, on one hand, of cultivating peace, and manifesting by every practicable regulation, our benevolent regard for the welfare of this misguided people; and by the duty we feel, on the other, to provide effectually for the safety and protection of our fellow-citizens.

While with regret we learn that symptoms of opposition to the law imposing duties on spirits distilled within the United States have manifested themselves, we reflect with consideration, that they are confined to a small portion of our fellow-citizens.

It is not more essential to the preservation of true liberty that a government should be always ready to listen to the representation of its constituents, and to accommodate its measures to the sentiments and wishes of every part of them, as far as will consist with the good of the whole than it is that the just authority of the laws should be steadily maintained.

Under this impression, every department of the government and all good citizens must approve the measures you have taken, and the purpose you have formed to execute this part of your trust, with firmness and energy; and be assured sir, of every constitutional aid and co-operation which may become requisite on our part—And we hope that while the progress of government under the law in question is as obvious as it is rational, no particular part of the community may be permitted to withdraw from the general burthens of the country by a conduct as irreconcileable to national justice as it is inconsistent with public decency.

The productive state of the public revenue, and the confirmation of the credit of the United States abroad, evinced by the loans at Antwerp, and Amsterdam, are communications the more gratifying, as they enforce the obligation to enter on systematic and effectual arrangements for discharging the public debt as fast as the conditions of it will permit; and we take pleasure in the opportunity to assure you of our entire concurrence in the opinion, that no measure can be more desirable, whether viewed with an eye to the urgent wish of the community, or the intrinsic importance of promoting so happy a change in our situation.

The adoption of a constitution for the state of Kentucky is an event, in which we join in all the satisfaction you have expressed. It may be considered as particularly interesting; since, besides the immediate benefits resulting from it, it is another auspicious demonstration of the facility and success with which an enlightened people is capable of providing, by free and deliberate acts of government, for their own safety and happiness.

The operation of the law establishing the post-office, as it relates to the transmission of news papers, will merit our particular inquiry and attention. The circulation of political intelligence through these vehicles being justly reckoned the surest means of preventing the degeneracy of a free government, as well as of recommending every salutary public measure to the confidence and co-operation of all virtuous citizens.

The several other matters which you have communicated and recommended, will in their order receive the attention due to them. And our discussions will in all cases, we trust, be guided by a proper respect for harmony and stability in the public councils, and a desire to conciliate more and more the attachment of our constituents to the constitution, by measures accommodated to the true ends for which it was established.

To which address the President made the following Reply.

Gentlemen,

IT gives me pleasure to express to you the satisfaction which your address affords me.—I feel, as I ought, the approbation you manifest of the measures I have taken, and the purpose I have formed, to maintain, pursuant to the trust reposed in me by the constitution, the respect which is due to the laws, and the assurance which you, at the same time, give me of every constitutional aid and co-operation, that may become requisite on your part.

This is a new proof of that enlightened solicitude for the establishment and confirmation of public order, which, embracing a zealous regard for the principles of true liberty, has guided the deliberations of the House of Representatives; a perseverance in which can alone secure, under the divine blessing, the real and permanent felicity of our common country.

G. WASHINGTON.

The House being returned, the above reply was read.

The reading of the confidential papers being resumed, the galleries were cleared.

TUESDAY, November 13.

Mr. Boudinot, of the committee on the report of the Secretary of State respecting the boundary between the State of Virginia and the Territory of the United States South of the Ohio—brought in a report, which was read.

Mr. Dayton's motion, laid on the table last Saturday, respecting the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, attending the House, to give information relative to the causes of the failure of the expedition under General St. Clair, was taken into consideration.

Mr. Williamson moved that the latter part of the resolution, which required the attendance of the two Secretaries on the house, should be struck out. This motion, after a considerable debate was carried in the affirmative—the last part of the resolution was also disagreed to.

Mr. W. Smith then moved, that the committee of the whole on the report of the select committee, relative to the causes of the failure of the late expedition, be empowered to send for persons, papers and records. This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Giles's motion, requiring that the Secretary of the Treasury should cause to be laid before the House an account of the disbursements made by the department of War, in the years 1790 and 1791—was taken into consideration and agreed to. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, November 14.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved that the motion which was negatived yesterday, respecting the admission of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary at War into the House be expunged from the Journals, and that no motion such would be negatived in future except the yeas and nays were called on it, should appear on the Journal, unless particularly requested by the gentleman who made the motion; upon which some debate ensued, and the motion was withdrawn by Mr. Smith.

Messrs. Williamson, White, and Clarke, are appointed a Committee to bring in a bill to regulate trade with the Indian tribes.

The petition of sundry refugees from Canada were presented and referred to Mr. Bourn (R. I.) Mr. Murray, and Mr. Boyton.

Mr. Murray called the attention of the House to a motion ordered to be laid on the table, some days ago, respecting the appointment of a select committee on the part of the President's speech relative to the transmission of news-papers, and after some debate on the subject, an addition was made to it, that the committee should report generally on what alterations should appear to them necessary to be made in the act passed last session, regulating the post-office; Mr. Murray, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Gilman, Mr. Barnwell, and Mr. Ames, were appointed a committee for that purpose.

A Statement of the expenditures necessary for the year 1793, from the Treasury department, was presented and read—Ordered, that one hundred copies of the said statement be printed for the use of the members.

Sundry petitions were presented and read, and referred to select committees, or ordered to lie on the table.

The following letter from the Secretary of War, was presented and read.

War-Department, Nov. 14, 1792.

SIR,

After the close of the last session of Congress, I saw with much concern the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the failure of the expedition under Major-General St. Clair, of the 8th of May, 1792, which having been presented to the house in the last moments of the session was ordered to be printed and has since circulated in the public newspapers throughout the United States, containing suggestions most of them founded upon expartè investigation which have been understood in a sense very injurious to my reputation.

Learning that the present day was appointed for taking into consideration the above mentioned report—I have waited with anxious expectation for some act of the house enabling me to attend the progress of the examination upon which they are about to enter, for the purpose of furnishing such information and explanations as might conduce to a right understanding of Facts, in which I am so materially implicated—The failure of a proposition which I am informed was made to the house with that view has added to my solicitude and regret.

Thus situated, I feel myself called upon to ask of the justice of the house that some mode may be devised, by which it will be put into my power to be present during the course of the intended inquiry, as well to hear the evidence on which the several allegations contained in the report are founded, as to offer the information and explanations to which I have alluded.

To this step I am impelled by a persuasion that an accurate and satisfactory investigation cannot otherwise be had with equal advantage—if at all. And my entire reliance upon the equity and impartiality of the house will not permit a doubt to exist on my part, that such an investigation will be exclusively the object of their desire and pursuit.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
With the highest respect,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) H. KNOX.

The Speaker of the honourable the
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A letter to the same purport from Major Hodgdon, Quarter-Master General of the late army, was presented and read.

Upon which a question arose, whether the Committee of the whole this day, to take up the report of the Committee, made last session, to inquire into the causes of the failure of the expedition under Major-General St. Clair, should be discharged from any further discussion on that subject, and that the matters in the said report together with the documents relative thereto, and the memorials of the Secretary at War, and of the Quarter-Master-General now before the House, be referred to a select committee; upon which a lengthy debate ensued, when

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War-Department, Nov. 14, 1792.

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Mary's, where he expected them to arrive within four days from the date of his letter. The remainder of Mr. Bourgoyne's letter contained some confidential remarks on a letter he had received from Mr. M'Gillivray.

The reading of the confidential papers being resumed, the galleries were shut.

FRIDAY, November 16.

After reading the journal of yesterday's proceedings, a motion being made to resume the reading of the private papers, the galleries were cleared.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

THE Justice of Peace for the section, 1792, has informed the National Assembly of his having pronounced sentence of divorce between two persons. This was the first application of the law, which says, "that divorce may be had by the mutual consent of the parties, expressed before a justice of the peace."

Fathers and mothers, who cannot account for the absence of their sons from the country, are ordered to equip two national guards for each absent son.

The Holy Scriptures are of late, in Paris, not treated with that respect, which, at least, decency requires: The following decree of the *Section de Prissonierre* will set this matter in a clear light—It is signed by the President of that section:

"A letter having been read from the Rector of St. Laurant, inviting the assembly of that section to assist at the funeral service performed in honor of our brethern who fell on the 10th of August last, the assembly persuaded that it is at length time to speak the language of reason, decreed the following answer:

The martyrs of liberty, our brave brethren, who fell on the 10th of Aug. have no need of being excused, or recommended to a just, good and merciful God; the blood which they have shed for their country effaces all their faults, and gives them a claim to the beneficence of the Deity.

What?—Shall we go and offer up our prayers to the Divinity that he may not condemn our brethren to the punishment of eternal fire! This would be an insult to him; it would be telling him that he was the most ferocious, the most absurd, and the most ridiculous of all beings. God, Sir, is just; our brethren consequently, enjoy a perfect happiness, which nothing can destroy: bad citizens alone can doubt it.

Shew us upon your altar pieces the glorious victims of liberty, crowned with flowers, and occupying the place of St Crispin and St. Evenfin.

Substitute songs of liberty for the absurd hymns ascribed to that ferocious David; that crowned monster; that Nero of the Hebrews, whose least crime was his having assassinated a husband, in order that he might sleep more conveniently with his wife. We shall then unite with you in celebrating together that God, who imprinted on the mind of man instinct, which excites in him the love of liberty."

The respective ambassadors from the king of Hungary, and the king of the two Sicilies to the British court, have presented the minister with a note, in the name of their majesties, representing the imminent danger to the lives of the king and royal family of France, in the present circumstances of affairs in that country, and the apprehensions they entertained of their being murdered—In case of such an event they express the wish of their respective courts that the king of England will grant no asylum to the persons who may be known to have participated in such a step.

The substance of Lord Grenville's answer was as follows:—"It is the King's most ardent wish that the event apprehended may not be realized; but should it prove otherwise, his majesty will not fail to take the most effectual measures to prevent the obnoxious persons finding an asylum in the British dominions."

Extract of a letter from Brighton, Aug. 30.

"This place, in its proportion exhibits as many proofs of the wretched state of our Gallic neighbours, by the number of refugees, as the capital itself; every day bringing over more or less, as their several means of escape afford them opportunity.

"Yesterday, among others, arrived Madame Noailles. This lady, whose celebrated husband is among the emigrants, has gone through incredible hardships with a fortitude almost unparalleled.

"She reached Dieppe about a week ago, with an infant child and its nurse; these got away without much difficulty, the woman passing the infant as her own; but it was not till yesterday the mother could effect her escape.

"During the whole time she was obliged to appear in male and mean attire.—She once offered herself to a collier, to work her passage as a sailor, but was refused; at length, however, urged with despair, and disclosing her real situation to the Captain of one of the Packets, he with much humanity contrived to bring her off by concealing her under a coil of a cable on the deck (where she was, incredible as it may seem, obliged to lie for 14 hours) and was landed safe here yesterday, exhausted with the fatigue and terrors she had undergone.

"The Prince of Wales, with distinguishable humanity and gallantry, paid every attention to this amiable stranger."

The king and his family continue in the small apartments, adjacent to the great court of the Temple. The king passes the greatest part of the day in the room, where all the family meet, or walks and reads in the garden. Mademoiselle Elizabeth does the same.

Two centinels are constantly at the doors of the apartments; the king, during his walks in the garden, is also always accompanied by two municipal officers.

Another suite of apartments is preparing for his majesty in the court of the Temple composed of an anti-chamber, a bed-chamber, two cabinets, a hall for the commissioners, and a chamber for the domestics, with a cabinet. All the windows have iron rails. These apartments are upon the second floor: the first and third floors will be occupied by the *corps de garde*. In the ground floor, containing five or six rooms, the Prince Royal will be lodged. The small apartments adjoining the tower, are destined to Maria Antoinette, her daughter, and Madame Elizabeth.

Dublin, Sept. 28 By a letter received yesterday from Abbeville, from a gentleman of character and fortune, by his kinsman here a person of veracity and distinction, we learn that a column of 100,000 national troops, with several trains of artillery, had passed the neighbourhood of that town on its way to the frontiers from the South West Departments of France; and that two other columns, equal in number to this one, from the Centre and Eastern Departments of the South, were on the march in parrallel lines; these enormous armies, the writer adds, are inspired with the same enthusiastic design to destroy the invading armies, or perish in the attempt. Such is the quarter from which this intelligence comes, that we cannot doubt of its authenticity.

Fresh EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE,

received by the British Packet Chesterfield, Capt. Jones, arrived at New-York on Wednesday last, in 49 Days from Falmouth:

PARIS, Sept. 30.

"THE position of the armies is still the same, and the Prussians are in as much distress as ever. It is well known that there have been private conferences between the Duke of Brunswick, Lucchesini, and some French officers; and it is supposed that these conferences are intended to bring about some accommodation between the contending Powers.

General Kellerman's Camp, Sept. 25.

"Since the affair of the 20th, nothing has passed between the two armies. They are always in sight of each other. That of the enemy has advanced upon our left; by which means they occupy the two routes of Chalons and Rheims, and have blocked up both these communications. They ravage all the neighbouring villages, but they will soon die of hunger, for the peasants have carried off all their cattle.

"At present there is a verbal suspension of hostilities. Some Prussian officers have been to dine with Generals Kellerman and Dumourier. M. Heyman, an emigrant officer, at present a Major-General in the service of Prussia, was among that number. There have been some private conferences, but they have produced nothing. The proposals presented by the Prussians are, that the King should be re-established. You need not doubt how these were received.

"Yesterday the King of Prussia's first Aid de-Camp dined with General Dumourier. His name is Manstein, when the Nation, and the health of the King of Prussia, were given as toasts.

"A conference was just going to be held, when intelligence arrived that Royalty had been abolished in France, by a decree of the National Convention.

"All that I can say is, that the Prussians are in a deplorable situation—the affair of the 20th has shewn that the soldiers of Liberty are superior to those of Des Spots.

"There is a division subsisting between the Prussians, the Austrians, and the Emigrants—the latter are despised by the two former. The day before yesterday our chasseurs took three of them; they threw themselves on their knees and in vain requested to be set at liberty. Several letters were found upon them which shewed their criminal intentions, and a great number of Louis, which the captors divided among them.

"We hem the enemy in on all sides, and in a few days their situation will be still more distressing. Our sentinels converse with theirs, and offer them soup, which they devour. The decree inviting them to desert, and promising them an establishment in France, is at the same time circulated amongst them, and has already produced a great effect; for five or six Prussians come over to us almost every day.

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Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 29.

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"But the object which must interest you the most, is the conquest of Savoy by General Montesquiou. The standard of Liberty floats at present on the Alps, and the whole of Savoy, from the Lake of Geneva to the Banks of the Isere is in possession of the French.

"You recollect my mention of the departure of General Anselme from Marseilles, with 6000 men, destined against Nice, if he has been as successful in his expedition as M. Montesquiou, the King of Sardinia will find himself confined to the territory of Piedmont, and the island of Sardinia. The joy this news created at Paris, is beyond description. A fete is to be celebrated in commemoration of the restoration of Liberty to the Allobroges—it was demanded of the Convention, by the War Minister, and decreed."

Mary's, where he expected them to arrive within four days from the date of his letter. The remainder of Mr. Seagrove's letter contained some confidential remarks on a letter he had received from Mr. M'Gillivray.

The reading of the confidential papers being resumed, the galleries were shut.

FRIDAY, November 16.

After reading the journal of yesterday's proceedings, a motion being made to resume the reading of the private papers, the galleries were closed.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

THE Justice of Peace for the section, 1792, has informed the National Assembly of his having pronounced sentence of divorce between two persons. This was the first application of the law, which says, "that divorce may be had by the mutual consent of the parties, expressed before a justice of the peace."

Fathers and mothers, who cannot account for the absence of their sons from the country, are ordered to equip two national guards for each absent son.

The Holy Scriptures are of late, in Paris, not treated with that respect, which, at least, decency requires: The following decree of the *Section de Prissonierre* will let this matter in a clear light—It is signed by the President of that section:

"A letter having been read from the Rector of St. Laurant, inviting the assembly of that section to assist at the funeral service performed in honor of our brethern who fell on the 10th of August last, the assembly persuaded that it is at length time to speak the language of reason, decreed the following answer:

The martyrs of liberty, our brave brethren, who fell on the 10th of Aug. have no need of being excused, or recommended to a just, good and merciful God; the blood which they have shed for their country effaces all their faults, and gives them a claim to the beneficence of the Deity.

What?—Shall we go and offer up our prayers to the Divinity that he may not condemn our brethren to the punishment of eternal fire! This would be an insult to him; it would be telling him that he was the most ferocious, the most absurd, and the most ridiculous of all beings. God, Sir, is just; our brethren consequently, enjoy a perfect happiness, which nothing can destroy: bad citizens alone can doubt it.

Shew us upon your altar pieces the glorious victims of liberty, crowned with flowers, and occupying the place of St Crispin and St. Evensin.

Substitute songs of liberty for the absurd hymns ascribed to that ferocious David; that crowned monster; that Nero of the Hebrews, whose least crime was his having assassinated a husband, in order that he might sleep more conveniently with his wife. We shall then unite with you in celebrating together that God, who imprinted on the mind of man instinct, which excites in him the love of liberty."

The respective ambassadors from the king of Hungary, and the king of the two Sicilies to the British court, have presented the minister with a note, in the name of their majesties, representing the imminent danger to the lives of the king and royal family of France, in the present circumstances of affairs in that country, and the apprehensions they entertained of their being murdered—In case of such an event they express the wish of their respective courts that the king of England will grant no asylum to the persons who may be known to have participated in such a step. The substance of Lord Grenville's answer was as follows:—"It is the King's most ardent wish that the event apprehended may not be realized; but should it prove otherwise, his majesty will not fail to take the most effectual measures to prevent the obnoxious persons finding an asylum in the British dominions."

Extract of a letter from Brighton, Aug. 30.

"This place, in its proportion exhibts as many proofs of the wretched state of our Gallic neighbours, by the number of refugees, as the capital itself; every day bringing over more or less, as their several means of escape afford them opportunity.

"Yesterday, among others, arrived Madame Noailles. This lady, whose celebrated husband is among the emigrants, has gone through incredible hardships with a fortitude almost unparalleled.

"She reached Dieppe about a week ago, with an infant child and its nurse; these got away without much difficulty, the woman passing the infant as her own; but it was not till yesterday the mother could effect her escape.

"During the whole time she was obliged to appear in male and mean attire.—She once offered herself to a collier, to work her passage as a sailor, but was refused; at length, however, urged with despair, and disclosing her real situation to the Captain of one of the Packets, he with much humanity contrived to bring her off by concealing her under a coil of a cable on the deck (where she was, incredible as it may seem, obliged to lie for 14 hours) and was landed safe here yesterday, exhausted with the fatigue and terrors she had undergone.

"The Prince of Wales, with distinguished humanity and gallantry, paid every attention to this amiable stranger."

The king and his family continue in the small apartments, adjacent to the great court of the Temple. The king passes the greatest part of the day in the room, where all the family meet, or walks and reads in the garden. Mademoiselle Elizabeth does the same.

Two centinels are constantly at the doors of the apartments; the king, during his walks in the garden, is also always accompanied by two municipal officers.

Another suite of apartments is preparing for his majesty in the court of the Temple composed of an anti-chamber, a bed-chamber, two cabinets, a hall for the commissioners, and a chamber for the domestics, with a cabinet. All the windows have iron rails. These apartments are upon the second floor: the first and third floors will be occupied by the *corps de garde*. In the ground floor, containing five or six rooms, the Prince Royal will be lodged. The small apartments adjoining the tower, are destined to Maria Antoinette, her daughter, and Madame Elizabeth.

Dublin, Sept. 28. By a letter received yesterday from Abbeville, from a gentleman of character, and fortune, by his kinsman here a person of veracity and distinction, we learn that a column of 100,000 national troops, with several trains of artillery, had passed the neighbourhood of that town on its way to the frontiers from the South West Departments of France; and that two other columns, equal in number to this one, from the Centre and Eastern Departments of the South, were on the march in parrallel lines; these enormous armies, the writer adds, are inspired with the same enthusiastic design to destroy the invading armies, or perish in the attempt. Such is the quarter from which this intelligence comes, that we cannot doubt of its authenticity.

Fresh EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE,

received by the British Packet Chesterfield, Capt. Jones, arrived at New-York on Wednesday last, in 49 Days from Falmouth:

PARIS, Sept. 30.

"THE position of the armies is still the same, and the Prussians are in as much distress as ever. It is well known that there have been private conferences between the Duke of Brunswick, Lucchesini, and some French officers; and it is supposed that these conferences are intended to bring about some accommodation between the contending Powers.

General Kellerman's Camp, Sept. 25.

"Since the affair of the 20th, nothing has passed between the two armies. They are always in sight of each other. That of the enemy has advanced upon our left; by which means they occupy the two routes of Chalons and Rheims, and have blocked up both these communications. They ravage all the neighbouring villages, but they will soon die of hunger, for the peasants have carried off all their cattle.

"At present there is a verbal suspension of hostilities. Some Prussian officers have been to dine with Generals Kellerman and Dumourier. M. Heyman, an emigrant officer, at present a Major-General in the service of Prussia, was among that number. There have been some private conferences, but they have produced nothing. The proposals presented by the Prussians are, that the King should be re-established. You need not doubt how these were received.

"Yesterday the King of Prussia's first Aid de-Camp dined with General Dumourier. His name is Manstein, when the Nation, and the health of the King of Prussia, were given as toasts.

"A conference was just going to be held, when intelligence arrived that Royalty had been abolished in France, by a decree of the National Convention.

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THE

NEWPORT ... 30.

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...errors in ... ought to be pitied, but not pun... ...ished as ; for the object of all public worship in the world is the same, it is that great eternal Being who created every thing, and as the poet says,

"What shocks one part will edify the rest,
"Nor with one system can they all be blest."

I have had much converfation with men who profeft to be Deifts, and found them to be matters of much found reafon, and fceptics I think do not want for arguments, but as your fpleen feems to be fixed upon the Univerfaliits, and as I am acquainted with many of them and find their morals to be as good as their neighbours, if you will diveft yourfelf a moment from prejudice, I will undertake to anfwer the queftion you have propofed concerning the Univerfaliits and Pharifees; the Univerfaliits do believe the fcriptures, and as they find it recorded "that without fhedding of blood there could be no remiffion for fin, and until Chrift bore our fins in his own body on the tree, and redeemed us from the curfe of the law by being made a curfe for us, and put away fin by the facrifice of himfelf." The law was in force, even until Jefus was crucified, "faid it was finifhed, bowed his head, and gave up the ghoft." The paffage you quoted I find to be the 20th verfe of the 5th chap. of Matthew; "Except your righteoufnefs fhall exceed the righteoufnefs of the Scribes and Pharifees, ye fhall in no wife enter into the kingdom of Heaven;" and if you had taken notice of the two verfes preceding, you would fee that their belief is conffiftent, the words are thefe, "Think not that I am come to deftroy the law or the Prophets, I am not come to deftroy but to fulfil; for verily I fay unto you, till Heaven and earth pafs, one jot or one tittle fhall in no wife pafs from the law till all be fulfilled"—fo that you fee at that time the Pharifees were under the curfe of the law, and the law required that they fhould live up to it, "but now there remains no more facrifice for fin, for Jefus Chrift the righteous is the propitiation for our fins, and not for ours only, but alfo for the fins of the whole world."—If there is any religion, more conffiftent with the teftimony of the fcriptures, I wifh to be informed.

An Inquirer for Truth.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.

By a document prefented to the Houfe of Repreſentatives on Monday laft from the Treafury Department, it appears, that the total amount of public expenditures from the firft eſtabliſhment of that department to the end of the year 1791, amounts to 3,797,436 dollars 72 cents. The total amount of money received during the ſame period, 4,771,342 dollars 43 cents, leaving a balance of 973,905 dollars 65 cents in the treaſury at the expiration of the year 1791.

Accounts from Liſbon, which appear to be well authenticated, ſay that there will be a great demand for grain in that quarter.

On Friday the 23d inſt. was executed in Hillſborough, Orange county, North Carolina, SAMUEL FULLER, of Granville county, for the horrid murder of his own ſon.

Conſiderable diſturbances have recently happened in Cape-Francois; in which the patriotic party have been prevalent. One officer of the counter-revolution party was put to death, and about fifty other obnoxious perſons ſhipped off to take their trial in Old France, on a charge of having fomented the rebellion of the negroes, in concert with the anti-revolutioniſts in the mother country.

NEW-YORK, November 24.

Yeſterday the committee of the whole houſe began the inveſtigation of the ſubject reſpecting the conduct of the canvaſſing committee. The order and decorum obſerved in the buſineſs cannot but reflect honour on the Legiſlature—The importance of the ſubject no doubt will enſure a patient and full diſcuſſion.—We are informed it is to be continued from day to day until the whole is completed—The houſe now ſit in the large room for the purpoſe of accommodating the citizens in hearing the evidence and the debates.

NOVEMBER 29.

Extract of a letter dated Amſterdam, Sept. 27, 1792, received by the Cheſterfield Packet.

"The French affairs grow daily more ſerious; the Pruſſian army has advanced beyond Chalons, which was the principal rendezvous of the French, who retreated in great diſorder. The Duke of Brunſwick approaches Paris, by ſlow and cautious marches, and it is imagined he will reach it about the 1ſt of October, riots and the moſt abominable meaſures continue in that devoted city. As the Pruſſians approach it is expected the mob will become more outrageous, that the murder of the King and Queen cannot be prevented, and that the city will probably be plundered and deſtroyed. The new National Convention has aſſembled and declared itſelf conſtituent and ſupreme, they however ſubmit to the mob in every thing, and ſanction their vile proceedings. The armies have had ſeveral actions, in which the undiſciplined French have been

The public are forewarned anew againſt taking any drafts from the adminiſtration of the French colony of St. Domingo on the ſubſcriber, as none will be either accepted or paid, but ſuch as will be iſſued, after a public notice given by the ſubſcriber, that funds are or will be provided for the diſcharge of the ſame.

And as drafts of the above mentioned colonial adminiſtration on the ſubſcriber, have been received in payment of ſupplies by ſeveral merchants, before the advertiſement of the 9th of Auguſt laſt was known in St. Domingo, the bearers of ſuch bills drawn to the 1ſt of September, 1792, inclufively, are informed that they may apply for payment as ſoon as the ſaid bills ſhall become due reſpectively.

ANTOINE R. C. M. DELAFOREST,
Conſul General of France.

☞ The printers in the United States are requeſted to give circulation to an advertiſement, ſo materially intereſting to trade.

Philad. Nov. 21.

BOSTON, November 19.

By Capt. Pecker, of the ſchooner Sally, who arrived here on Saturday laſt from Cape Francois in 20 days, we learn, That on the 19th ult. about 2800 perſons muſtered at the Place d'Armes, with arms and ammunition, for the purpoſe of ſending thoſe they knew were clandeſtinely ſupplying the rebel Negroes with arms, ammunition, &c. priſoners to Europe—Among theſe were Meſſrs. Cambefort, Towzard, Powger, Roche, Fontaine, &c. to the number of 43.

The General, M. D'Eſparbes, ordered out all the regular troops on the Champ de Mars, to oppoſe them, with which they were ſo exaſperated that they reſolved to march and attack them.

A body of volunteers, called the *Gardes Nationales*, commanded by M. Gagnon, joined M. Cambefort, &c. to prevent their being carried off; but they were obliged to ſurrender.

Monſ. Gagnon was ſhot through the head, and ſix others killed, and ſeveral wounded.

Monſ. Gagnon was cut and mangled in a moſt inhuman manner; his eyes ſcooped out, his head cut off, thrown up in the air, with the cries of vive la nation! and afterwards kicked about like a foot ball. The rabble then tore his clothes in pieces, dipped them in his blood, tied them to their ſpear ſtrings and then exultingly paraded the ſtreets with their bloody trophies. Amongſt the killed were Meſſieurs L'Abater, Fils, and Comet. In the afternoon, Monſ. Cambefort, his lady, Monſ. Foncard and their officers, were ſent on board a man of war (L'America) under a guard. The next day the Governor, Meſſrs. Roche, Fontaine, Powger, and ſeveral others were alſo put on board the ſame veſſel—which we are informed, ſet ſail for France on the 22d.—The 20th of the ſame month was alſo fulfilled, by the aſſaſſination of two more of the Gardes Nationales, and the ſeizure, or rather the robbery of 40 or 50 horſes, belonging to theſe troops."

NEWPORT, December 3.

Extract of Letters from France, to a Gentleman in this Town.

"*Oct.* 3. At preſent we are attacked by moſt Part of Europe, they have gained little or no Advantage of us yet, and what they do not effect in Two Months cannot be done afterwards, as our Troops are collecting faſt ſince we have aſſumed a republican Form of Government.

"We have at preſent a large Body of Troops in actual Service, and in a very ſhort Time ſhall have 500,000 Men in Pay—and they have in ſeveral Inſtances acted with great Spirit."

"*Oct.* 5. It is this Day reported, that the King of Pruſſia offers to treat with us and return Home; but no Terms will be accepted, until he leaves the Kingdom." *Tranſlation from the "Gazette Nationale," printed at Paris, Sept. 27, 1792.*

"The Generals of the Northern and Centre Armies, have informed the Executive Council, that Overtures had been made them on the Part of the King of Pruſſia, manifeſting his Deſire to enter into a Negociation.—The Council Reſolved that the French Republic will hear no Propoſitions, until the Pruſſian Troops ſhall have evacuated the French Territories."

A late Writer in a Weſt India Paper recommends ballaſting Boats and ſmall Craft with Water, in Caſks of about 15 or 20 Gallons each, made in ſuch a Manner as will take leaſt Room in ſtowing. In this Caſe, if the Boat ſprings a Leak, ſhe will float with the Caſks, and perhaps ſave the Lives of all on board; and when you are becalmed, ſtart your Water, and the Boat will row eaſier, and when the Wind breezes fill up your Caſk which you may always do by the Help of a Funnel and Bucket. A Boat, ballaſted with Water in Caſk, ſails much livelier on the Water than one with Stone.

On the 17th inſt. a Pair of Oxen were killed in Boſton, which were raiſed by Major Butterfield, that weighed 5101 lbs.

Died on the 7th of October laſt, at his Seat, Gunſton-Hall, in Fairfax County, Virginia, Col. GEORGE MASON, in the 67th Year of his Age.—The follow-

cord; "I recommend it to my Sons, from my own Experience in Life, to prefer the Happineſs and Independence of a private Station, to the Troubles and Vexation of public Buſineſs; but if either their own Inclinations, or the Neceſſity of the Times ſhould engage them in public Affairs, I charge them, on a Father's Bleſſing, never to let the Motives of private Intereſt or Ambition induce them to betray, nor the Terrors of Poverty and Diſgrace, or the Fear of Danger or Death, deter them from aſſerting the Liberty of their Country, and endeavouring to tranſmit to their Poſterity thoſe ſacred Rights to which themſelves were born."

Yeſterday arrived here the Brig Hibernia, Capt. Robinſon, in 50 Days from Belfaſt, by whom we have received the following very important Intelligence, viz.

BELFAST, October 10.

We have more than once ſtated it as our opinion, that IRELAND is deeply-involved in the progreſs of Liberty in France—and not only Ireland, but the WHOLE WORLD.—It is therefore with much ſatisfaction we now announce the defeat of *deſpotiſm*, in the flight of that *redoubtable Hero* the Duke of Brunſwick, who, the day before his diſgrace, had the audacity to renew his bravado's, threatening deſtruction to a whole people, merely becauſe they had thought proper to BETTER THEIR CONDITION!—May ſuch a cauſe ever meet a ſimilar fate.

LETTER FROM GENERAL DUMOURIER.

Saint Menehould, Oct. 1.

"At length, my dear SERVAN, what I expected and predicted in my letters has taken place. The Pruſſians are in full retreat. The brave Buernonville, who has been ſtiled, '*The French Ajax,*' has taken from them during the two laſt days, *more than four hundred men, fifty waggons, and above two hundred horſes.* All the priſoners and deſerters agree, that this army is exhauſted by famine fatigue, and the bloody flux.—The enemy decamp every night, and march only two leagues in the 24 hours to cover their baggage and heavy artillery. I have ſent a reinforcement to Buernonville, who has more than 20,000 men, and *who will never quit them till he has exterminated them. To give the finiſhing blow to this buſineſs I purpoſe join him in perſon.* I have ſent you ſome copies of my regiſter, which I have cauſed to be printed, becauſe the commander of an army of freemen ought to render his operations to exact reflecting his conduct with the enemy. I think that the preſent circumſtance will deliver us from the horrors of war, and as I told you before, if I remember right, I hope, provided you have confidence in me, to eſtabliſh my winter quarters at Buſſels. You may therefore aſſure the auguſt Aſſembly of the ſovereign people, that I ſhall never ſeek for repoſe, until I ſhall be put out of the power of tyrants to do us any hurt. I announce you.

(Signed) "DUMOURIER."

LONDON, October 6.

Our readers will obſerve from the details of the Convention, that inſtead of General Dumourier's army having been forced to lay down their arms, or having met with any thing like a diſaſter, that of the Duke of Brunſwick is now retreating with circumſtances rather like a flight than any thing elſe.

We have letters from Paris this morning, which gave us the heads of the moſt important part of the proceedings in the Convention as late as the 3d inſt. at noon, and place the truth of our intelligence beyond the doubts of ſcepticiſm itſelf.

Two letters, one from the Commiſſioners ſent to the Camp at Chalons, and another from General Dumourier, were read in the Convention, ſtating, that the enemy continued to retreat, and that the road behind them was ſtrewed with dead bodies. On viſiting the camp, which they had quitted, 300 horſes were found dead and *half eaten*.

Theſe letters farther ſtated that there were 8000 ſick in the Hoſpital General at Grand Pre, and 5000 at Verdun. General Dumourier was of opinion that the enemy could neither winter at Verdun nor Longwy, and that they would effect their retreat through Luxemburgh.

A letter was likewiſe read the ſame day from General Wimpfen, announcing that the ſiege of Thionville had been raiſed.

Diſpatches were alſo read from the Department of Landes, informing the Aſſembly of an invaſion by the Spaniards, and requeſting that Commiſſioners might be ſent to Bayonne, on the Southern frontiers, to concert ſuch meaſures as might be moſt proper for the defence of the country.

Dancing School.

MR. ST. ARMAND takes the Liberty of informing the Public, That on Monday next, in the South Chamber of the State-Houſe, he will open a School for inſtructing young Ladies and Gentlemen to dance Minuets, Cotillions, and Country Dances, in the moſt faſhionable Stiles; he will inſtruct two Days in the Week, viz. Monday and Friday, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning 'till One, for Ladies, and from Six o'Clock 'till Nine in the Evening, for Gentlemen.

His Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and Eight Shillings, per Month; he will alſo teach vocal Muſic, and to play on the Spaniſh Guitar, Violin, and German Flute—and will make it his conſtant Study to render his Services beneficial to thoſe who may honour him with Encouragement.

NEWPORT

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"*What shocks one part will edify the rest,*
"*Nor with one system can they all be blest.*"

I have had much conversation with men who profess to be Deists, and found them to be masters of much sound reason, and sceptics I think do not want for arguments, but as your spleen seems to be fixed upon the Universalists, and as I am acquainted with many of them and find their morals to be as good as their neighbours, if you will divest yourself a moment from prejudice, I will undertake to answer the question you have proposed concerning the Universalists and Pharisee ; the Universalists do believe the scriptures, and as they find it recorded "that without shedding of blood there could be no remission for sin, and until Christ bore our sins in his own body on the tree, and redeemed us from the curse of the law by being made a curse for us, and put away sin by the sacrifice of himself." The law was in force, even until Jesus was crucified, "said it was finished, bowed his head, and gave up the ghost." The passage you quoted I find to be the 20th verse of the 5th chap. of Matthew ; "Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of Heaven ;" and if you had taken notice of the two verses preceding, you would see that their belief is consistent, the words are these, "Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the Prophets, I am not come to destroy but to fulfil ; for verily I say unto you, till Heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled"—so that you see at that time the Pharisees were under the curse of the law, and the law required that they should live up to it, "but now there remains no more sacrifice for sin, for Jesus Christ the righteous is the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world."—If there is any religion, more consistent with the testimony of the scriptures, I wish to be informed.

An Inquirer for Truth.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.

By a document presented to the House of Representatives on Monday last from the Treasury Department, it appears, that the total amount of public expenditures from the first establishment of that department to the end of the year 1791, amounts to 3,797,436 dollars 72 cents. The total amount of money received during the same period, 4,771,342 dollars 43 cents, leaving a balance of 973,905 dollars 65 cents in the treasury at the expiration of the year 1791.

Accounts from Lisbon, which appear to be well authenticated, say that there will be a great demand for grain in that quarter.

On Friday the 2d inst. was executed in Hillsborough, Orange county, North-Carolina, SAMUEL FULLER, of Granville county, for the horrid murder of his own son.

Considerable disturbances have recently happened in Cape-Francois ; in which the patriotic party have been prevalent. One officer of the counter-revolution party was put to death, and about fifty other obnoxious persons shipped off to take their trial in Old France, on a charge of having fomented the rebellion of the negroes, in concert with the anti-revolutionists in the mother country.

NEW-YORK, November 24.

Yesterday the committee of the whole house began the investigation of the subject respecting the conduct of the canvassing committee. The order and decorum observed in the business cannot but reflect honour on the Legislature—The importance of the subject no doubt will ensure a patient and full discussion.—We are informed it is to be continued from day to day until the whole is completed—The house now sit in the large room for the purpose of accommodating the citizens in hearing the evidence and the debates.

NOVEMBER 29.

Extract of a letter dated Amsterdam, Sept. 27, 1792, received by the Chesterfield Packet.

"The French affairs grow daily more serious ; the Prussian army has advanced beyond Chalons, which was the principal rendezvous of the French, who retreated in great disorder. The Duke of Brunswick approaches Paris, by slow and cautious marches, and it is imagined he will reach it about the 1st of October, riots and the most abominable measures continue in that devoted city. As the Prussians approach it is expected the mob will become more outrageous, that the murder of the King and Queen cannot be prevented, and that the city will probably be plundered and destroyed. The new National Convention has assembled and declared itself constituent and supreme, they however submit to the mob in every thing, and sanction their vile proceedings. The armies have had several actions, in which the undisciplined French have been

The public are forewarned anew against taking any drafts from the administration of the French colony of St. Domingo on the subscriber, as none will be either accepted or paid, but such as will be issued, after a public notice given by the subscriber, that funds are or will be provided for the discharge of the same.

And as drafts of the above mentioned colonial administration on the subscriber, have been received in payment of supplies by several merchants, before the advertisement of the 9th of August last was known in St. Domingo, the bearers of such bills drawn to the 9th of September, 1792, inclusively, are informed that they may apply for payment as soon as the said bills shall become due respectively.

ANTOINE R. C. M. DELAFOREST,
Consul General of France.

☞ The printers in the United States are requested to give circulation to an advertisement, so materially interesting to trade.

Philad. Nov. 21.

BOSTON, November 19.

By Capt. Decker, of the schooner Sally, who arrived here on Saturday last from Cape Francois in 20 days, we learn, That on the 19th ult. about 2800 persons mustered at the Place d'Armes, with arms and ammunition, for the purpose of sending those they knew were clandestinely supplying the rebel Negroes with arms, ammunition, &c. prisoners to Europe.—Among these were Messrs. Cambefort, Towzard, Powget, Roche, Fontaine, &c. to the number of 43.

The General, M. D'Esparbes, ordered out all the regular troops on the Champ de Mars, to oppose them, with which they were so exasperated that they resolved to march and attack them.

A body of volunteers, called the *Gardes Nationales*, commanded by M. Gagnon, joined M. Cambefort, &c. to prevent their being carried off ; but they were obliged to surrender.

Mons. Gagnon was shot through the head, and six others killed, and several wounded.

Mons. Gagnon was cut and mangled in a most inhuman manner ; his eyes scooped out, his head cut off, thrown up in the air, with the cries of vive la nation ! and afterwards kicked about like a foot ball. The rabble then tore his clothes in pieces, dipped them in his blood, tied them to their shoe strings and then exultingly paraded the streets with their bloody trophies. Amongst the killed were Messieurs L'Abater, Fils, and Couret. In the afternoon, Mons. Cambefort, his lady, Mons. Foucard and their officers, were sent on board a man of war (L'America) under a guard. The next day the Governor, Messrs. Roche, Fontaine, Peuget, and several others were also sent on board the same vessel—which we are informed, set sail for France on the 22d.—The 20th of the same month was also sullied, by the assassination of two more of the Gardes Nationales, and the seizure, or rather the robbery of 40 or 50 horses, belonging to these troops."

NEWPORT, December 3.

Extract of Letters from France, to a Gentleman in this Town.

"*Oct.* 3. At present we are attacked by most Part of Europe, they have gained little or no Advantage of us yet, and what they do not effect in Two Months cannot be done afterwards, as our Troops are collecting fast since we have assumed a republican Form of Government.

"We have at present a large Body of Troops in actual Service, and in a very short Time shall have 500,000 Men in Pay—and they have in several Instances acted with great Spirit."

"*Oct.* 5. It is this Day reported, that the King of Prussia offers to treat with us and return Home ; but no Terms will be accepted, until he leaves the Kingdom."

Translation from the "Gazette Nationale," *printed at Paris, Sept.* 27, 1792.

"The Generals of the Northern and Centre Armies, have informed the Executive Council, that Overtures had been made them on the Part of the King of Prussia, manifesting his Desire to enter into a Negociation.—The Council Resolved that the French Republic will hear no Propositions, until the Prussian Troops shall first evacuate the French Territories."

A late Writer in a West India Paper recommends ballasting Boats and small Craft with Water, in Kegs of about 15 or 20 Gallons each, made in such a Manner as will take least Room in stowing. In this Case, if the Boat upset, she will float with the Casks, and perhaps save the Lives of all on board ; and when you are becalmed, start your Water, and the Boat will row easier, and when the Wind breezes fill up your Cask which you may always do by the Help of a Tunnel and Bucket. A Boat, ballasted with Water in Cask, sails much livelier on the Water than one with Stone.

On the 17th Inst. a Pair of Oxen were killed in Boston, which were raised by Major Butterfield, that weighed 5101 lbs.

Died on the 7th of October last, at his Seat, Gunston-Hall, in Fairfax County, Virginia, Col. GEORGE MASON, in the 67th Year of his Age.—The following

"I recommend it to my Sons, from my own Experience in Life, to prefer the Happiness and Independence of a private Station, to the Troubles and Vexation of public Business ; but if either their own Inclinations, or the Necessity of the Times should engage them in public Affairs, I charge them, on a Father's Blessing, never to let the Motives of private Interest or Ambition induce them to betray, nor the Terrors of Poverty and Disgrace, or the Fear of Danger or Death, deter them from asserting the Liberty of their Country, and endeavouring to transmit to their Posterity those sacred Rights to which themselves were born."

Yesterday arrived here the Brig Hibernia, Capt. Robinson, in 50 Days from Belfast, by whom we have received the following very important Intelligence, viz.

BELFAST, *October* 10.

We have more than once stated it as our opinion, that IRELAND is deeply-involved in the progress of Liberty in France—and not only Ireland, but the WHOLE WORLD.—It is therefore with much satisfaction we now announce the defeat of *despotism*, in the flight of that *redoubtable Hero* the Duke of Brunswick, who, the day before his disgrace, had the audacity to renew his bravado's, threatening destruction to a whole people, merely because they had thought proper to BETTER THEIR CONDITION !—May such a cause ever meet a similar fate.

LETTER FROM GENERAL DUMOURIER.

Saint Menehould, Oct. 1.

"At length, my dear SERVAN, what I expected and predicted in my letters has taken place. The Prussians are in full retreat. The brave Buernonville, who has been stiled, '*The French Ajax*,' has taken from them during the two last days, *more than four hundred men, fifty waggons, and above two hundred horses.* All the prisoners and deserters agree, that this army is exhausted by famine, fatigue, and the bloody-flux.—The enemy decamp every night, and march only two leagues in the 24 hours to cover their baggage and heavy artillery. I have sent a reinforcement to Buernonville, who has more than 20,000 men, and *who will never quit them till he has exterminated them. To give the finishing blow to this business I shall join him in person.* I have sent you some copies of my negociation, which I have caused to be printed, because the commander of an army of freemen ought to suffer no suspicions to exist respecting his conduct with the enemy. I think that the present circumstance will deliver us from the scourge of war, and as I told you before, if I remember right, I hope, provided you have confidence in me, to establish my winter quarters at Brussels. You may therefore assure the august Assembly of the sovereign people, that I shall never seek for repose, until it shall be put out of the power of tyrants to do us any hurt—I embrace you.

(Signed) "DUMOURIER."

LONDON, October 6.

Our readers will observe from the details of the Convention, that instead of General Dumourier's army having been forced to lay down their arms, or having met with any thing like a disaster, that of the Duke of Brunswick is now retreating with circumstances rather like a flight than any thing else.

We have letters from Paris this morning, which gave us the heads of the most important part of the proceedings in the Convention as late as the 3d inst. at noon, and place the truth of our intelligence beyond the doubts of scepticism itself.

Two letters, one from the Commissioners sent to the Camp at Chalons, and another from General Dumourier, were read in the Convention, stating, that the enemy continued to retreat, and that the road behind them was strewed with dead bodies. On visiting the camp, which they had quitted, 300 horses were found dead and *half eaten*.

These letters farther stated that there were 8000 sick in the Hospital General at Grand Pre, and 5000 at Verdun. General Dumourier was of opinion that the enemy could neither winter at Verdun nor Longwy, and that they would effect their retreat through Luxemburgh.

A letter was likewise read the same day from General Wimpfen, announcing that the siege of Thionville had been raised.

Despatches were also read from the Department of Landes, informing the Assembly of an invasion by the Spaniards, and requesting that Commissioners might be sent to Bayonne, on the Southern frontiers, to concert such measures as might be most proper for the defence of the country.

Dancing School.

MR. ST. ARMAND takes the Liberty of informing the Public, That on Monday next, in the South Chamber of the State-House, he will open a School for instructing young Ladies and Gentlemen to dance Minuets, Cotillions, and Country Dances, in the most fashionable Stiles ; he will instruct two Days in the Week, viz. Monday and Friday, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning 'till One, for Ladies, and from Six o'Clock 'till Nine in the Evening, for Gentlemen.

His Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and Eight Shillings, per Month ; he will also teach vocal Music, and to play on the Spanish Guitar, Violin, and German Flute—and will make it his constant Study to render his Services beneficial to those who may honour him with Encouragement.

PHILLIDA's RIDDLE.

TRANSPORTED with joy, with a heart light as air!
Gayly Phillida tript to her cot from the fair.
Her mother would fain know the cause of her bliss,
Which arose, she insisted from Coryden's kiss;
From Coryden's kiss! said the Lass with a smile,
He gave me much more, e're we journey'd a mile!
Much more! cry'd the mother, I'll know what it be,
No, no, that's a secret between him and me;
And, mother, you've told me all secrets to keep,
And never reveal 'em, not even in sleep;
What Coryden gave me I'll now not impart.—
'Tis the joy of my eyes! and the bliss of my heart,
Come, huffey, disclose, I'm determin'd to know
What the Shepherd has done, thus to tickle you so!
Dear mother 'tis only what pass'd in your youth
'Tween my father and you—as I live it's a truth;
So press me no further, for time will reveal
What now with such rapture I wish to conceal:
Yes, yes, I know well what will happen in time
And I know what misfortunes awaits on the crime.
A crime! said the fair one, believe me dear mother,
Each Virgin around would embrace such another;
He gave me this morn—the delight of my life,
He gave me himself,—for he made me his Wife.

James Center

Informs the Public and his Friends in particular,

THAT he has just received a fresh Assortment of PERFUMERY, viz.——Marshal Rose and common Hair Powder; hard and soft Pomatum, both French and his own make; Down Puffs and Boxes; Silk Ditto, with Bags; white Almond Washball; Common Ditto; Court Plaster, and Delmahoi's Smelling Bottles; Essence of Lavender and Bergamot; Lemon and Lavender Water in small Vials,

ALSO,

Razors with and without Cases; Straps, Shaving Boxes, Ivory and Horn Combs; Craping, Pinching, and Curling Tongs; Bailey's Patent Shoe Blacking; Tooth, Comb, and Buckle Brushes; Hair Ribbon of the best Kind; Silk Purses; Horses; Winter Shaving Soap; Shaving Brushes and Bears Grease; Bambo Sticks, and a full enable Assortment of Watch Chains, Seals and Keys.

He has likewise on Hand a fresh Supply of good HAIR for Ladies Brades, Cushings and Curls.

Newport, November 26, 1792.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,
A small TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

Philip Robinson

Respectfully informs his Friends and the PUBLIC,

THAT he has just received a pleasing and handsome Variety of

ENGLISH, EUROPEAN & INDIA

GOODS,

Suitable to the Season,

Which he assures them shall be sold on the most reasonable Terms for Cash, or sundry Kinds of Country Produce.

He takes the Liberty to invite those who are under the Necessity of purchasing Winter Supplies, to call at his Store; where they may depend on receiving the Worth of their Money, and their Favours duly acknowledged.

LIKEWISE,

A constant Supply of Women's warranted and common Stuff SHOES, made in the neatest Manner.

CASH, given at said Store, for FLAX SEED and BEES-WAX, in any Quantity.

Newport, Oct. 15, 1792.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of LYDIA BROWN, Widow, late of said Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent—Do hereby give Notice, that we shall attend that Business at the House of Mr. Asa Manchester, Innholder, in said Tiverton, on the first Mondays of November, December and January, from 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, until 5 in the Afternoon, where those who have any Demands are requested to attend.

LEMUEL TABER,
PHILIP GRAY,

Tiverton, Nov. 2, 1792.

Intelligence of Lord Grenville's answer
Of choice [illegible]—"It is the King's most
approaching the event apprehended
Should it prove to take

Caleb Gre[illegible]

In a new Building belonging to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; two or three Doors Northward of the Church-Lane.

☞ Those who may please to favour him with their Custom, shall be served with Attention and Despatch, and the smallest Favours most gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

SOAP and CANDLES

Warranted Good, manufactured and sold, by

GOULD MARSH,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

☞ Any Person sending tried Tallow, may have it dipped into Candles for a Penny Halfpenny per lb.

☞ He has also for Sale FLOUR, by the Barrel.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

TO BE SOLD,

By J. Richardson,

BIBLES of all Sizes; Testaments; Psalters; Primers; Psalms and Hymns; Paine's Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. Barlow's Advice to the privileged Orders in the several States of Europe; with a Variety of Books and Stationary.

Also, a very good Assortment of Iron-Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Bake-Pans, Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes.

Good Snuff by the Quantity or Retail.
Best Mustard by the Pound or Bottle.
Fine Salt Petre.
New Raisins,
Malaga Grapes,
Nutmegs,
Paper Hangings,

Newport, November 26, 1792.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburgh clean Hemp,
Russia Duck,
Raven's Ditto,
Ticklenburgh,
Oznaburgh,
Best Bar-Iron,
A Variety of Glass Ware,
Writing-Paper,

6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window-Glass,
Heart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 19, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Coffee by the Bag or Dozen lb.
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogshead,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask,
Brown Sugar by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Cocoa by the Bag or Tierce,
Russia Duck by the Bolt,

Likewise the well-known House, Wharf and Stores, on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Business these many Years, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

Also two Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

partments of the South, were on the march in parrallel lines; these enormous armies, the writer adds, are inspired with the same enthusiastic design to destroy the invading armies, or perish in the attempt. Such is the quarter from which this intelligence comes, that we cannot doubt of its

COPY.

RUSSIAN [illegible], of the best Quality, for Ship-Building—or any other Use whatever.

Also,—excellent BOHEA TEA, by the Chest.

Newport, November, 1792.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Excellent Hyson Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Cwt
Rice, by the Tierce,
Window-Glass, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Powder, by the Quarter-Cask.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, by Retail, very low for Cash.

☞ He will pay Cash for any Quantity of FLAX-SEED, and five GEESE FEATHERS.

Newport, Oct. 8, 1792.

To be LET,

AN ISLAND, lying in Point-Judith Pond, South-Kingstown (called the Great-Island, or Mumford's Island) together with a small Island, near adjoining (called Little-Comfort) both containing about 180 Acres of the best Land in the State, with good House and Out-Houses thereon, now in the Possession of THOMAS ARMSTRONG, and to be entered on the 25th of March next.——For Particulars apply to the Subscriber,

EDWARD HAZARD.

Newport, Nov. 9. 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT BRIDGE LOTTERY.

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		2000	are	4000
6		500		3000
8		200		1600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
28		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes			26040
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

☞ Those who are possessed of Ticket Prizes in the Third Class, and Blanks in the First Class, are requested to call and exchange them, as speedily as possible.

TICKETS may be had of Messrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND and STEPHEN PIERCE, in Newport.

‡‡‡ *The FOURTH CLASS will commence drawing the* LAST MONDAY *in December next.*

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of BERIAH BROWN, Esq; late High Sheriff of the County of Washington, deceased, are desired to bring them in to either of us, Executors; and those who are any Ways indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment.

BERIAH WAIT,
BERIAH BROWN, } Executors.

North Kingstown, 31st August, 1792.

THE LAST [illegible]

PHILLIDA's RIDDLE.

TRANSPORTED with joy, with a heart light as air!
Lightly Phillida tript to her cot from the fair.
Her mother would fain know the cauſe of her bliſs,
Which aroſe, ſhe inſiſted from Coryden's kiſs;
From Coryden's kiſs! ſaid the Laſs with a ſmile,
He gave me much more, e're we journey'd a mile!
Much more! cry'd the mother, I'll know what it be,
No, no, that's a ſecret between him and me;
And, mother, you've told me all ſecrets to keep,
And never reveal 'em, not even in ſleep;
What Coryden gave me I'll now not impart.—
'Tis the joy of my eyes! and the bliſs of my heart,
Come, huſſey, diſcloſe, I'm determin'd to know
What the Shepherd has done, thus to tickle you ſo!
Dear mother 'tis only what paſſ'd in your youth
'Tween my father and you—as I live it's a truth;
So preſs me no further, for time will reveal
What now with ſuch rapture I wiſh to conceal:
Yes, yes, I know well what will happen in time
And I know what misfortunes awaits on the crime.
A crime! ſaid the fair one, believe me dear mother,
Each Virgin around would embrace ſuch another;
He gave me this morn—the delight of my life,
He gave me himſelf,—for he made me his Wife.

James Center

Informs the Public and his Friends in particular,

THAT he has juſt received a freſh Aſſortment of PERFUMERY, viz.——Marſhal Roſe and common Hair Powder; hard and ſoft Pomatum, both French and his own make; Down Puffs and Boxes; Silk Ditto, with Bags; white Almond Waſhball; Common Ditto; Court Plaſter, and Delmahoi's Smelling Bottles; Eſſence of Lavender and Bergamot; Lemon and Lavender Water in ſmall Viols,

ALSO,

Razors with and without Caſes; Straps, Shaving Boxes, Ivory and Horn Combs; Craping, Pinching, and Curling Tongs; Bailey's Patent Shoe Blacking; Teeth, Comb, and Buckle Bruſhes; Hair Ribbon of the beſt Kind; Silk Purſes; Horſe; Winſor Shaving Soap; Shaving Bruſhes and Bears Greaſe; Bamboo Stick, and a faſhionable Aſſortment of Watch Chains, Seals and Keys.

He has likewiſe on Hand a freſh Supply of good HAIR for Ladies Brades, Cuſhings and Curls.

Newport, November 26, 1792.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Miſſick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

Philip Robinſon

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the PUBLIC,

THAT he has juſt received a pleaſing and handſome Variety of

ENGLISH, EUROPEAN & INDIA
GOODS,

Suitable to the Seaſon,

Which he aſſures them ſhall be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh, or ſundry Kinds of Country Produce.

He takes the Liberty to invite thoſe who are under the Neceſſity of purchaſing Winter Supplies, to call at his Store; where they may depend on receiving the Worth of their Money, and their Favours duly acknowledged.

LIKEWISE,

A conſtant Supply of Women's warranted and common Stuff SHOES, made in the neateſt Manner.

CASH, given at ſaid Store, for FLAX SEED and BEES-WAX, in any Quantity.

Newport, Oct. 15, 1792.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Tiverton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of LYDIA BROWN, Widow, late of ſaid Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—Do hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs at the Houſe of Mr. John Manchester, Innholder, in ſaid Tiverton, on the laſt Mondays of November, December and January, from 10 o'Cock in the Forenoon, until 5 in the Afternoon, where thoſe who have any Demands are requeſted to attend.

LEMUEL TABER,
PHILIP GRAY,

Tiverton, Nov. 2, 1792.

Of choice [illegible]ance of Lord Grenville's anſwer to [illegible]:—"It is the King's moſt *approaching* [illegible] event apprehended [illegible]ſhould it prove [illegible] to take

Caleb Gree[illegible]

In a new Building belonging to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; two or three Doors Northward of the Church-Lane.

☞ Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, ſhall be ſerved with Attention and Deſpatch, and the ſmalleſt Favours moſt gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

SOAP and CANDLES

Warranted Good, manufactured and ſold, by

GOULD MARSH,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

☞ Any Perſon ſending tried Tallow, may have it dipped into Candles for a Penny Halfpenny per lb.

"*" He has alſo for Sale FLOUR, by the Barrel.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

TO BE SOLD,

By J. Richardſon,

BIBLES of all Sizes; Teſtaments; Pſalters; Primers; Pſalms and Hymns; Paine's Rights of Man, Common Senſe, &c. Barlow's Advice to the privileged Orders in the ſeveral States of Europe; with a Variety of Books and Stationary.

Alſo, a very good Aſſortment of Iron-Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Bake-Pans, Cart, Waggon and Chaiſe Boxes.

Good Snuff by the Quantity or Retail.
Beſt Muſtard by the Pound or Bottle.
Fine Salt Petre.
New Raiſins,
Malaga Grapes,
Nutmegs,
Paper Hangings,

Newport, November 26, 1792.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburgh clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Raven's Ditto,
Ticklenburgh,
Oznaburgh,
Beſt Bar-Iron,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Writing-Paper,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window-Glaſs,
Heart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 19, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Coffee by the Bag or Dozen lb.
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogſhead,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
Brown Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Cocoa by the Bag or Tierce,
Ruſſia Duck by the Bolt,

Likewiſe the well-known Houſe, Wharf and Stores, on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Buſineſs theſe many Years, and will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

Alſo two Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient Houſe, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Alſo a row of ſmall Shops adjoining ſaid Houſe; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Buſineſs. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

☞ He gives the higheſt Price for Old Silver.

partments of the South, were on their march in parrallel lines; theſe enormous armies, the writer adds, are inſpired with the ſame enthuſiaſtic deſign to deſtroy the invading armies, or periſh in the attempt. Such is the quarter from which this intelligence comes, that we cannot doubt of its

CORK.

RUSSIAN [illegible], of the beſt Quality, for Ship-Building—or any other Uſe whatever.

Alſo,—excellent BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt.

Newport, November, 1792.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt,
Excellent Hyſon Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Cwt.
Rice, by the Tierce,
Window-Glaſs, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Powder, by the Quarter-Caſk.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, by Retail, very low for Caſh.

☞ He will pay Caſh for any Quantity of FLAX-SEED, and live GEESE FEATHERS.

Newport, Oct. 8, 1792.

To be LET,

AN ISLAND, lying in Point-Judith Pond, South-Kingſtown (called the Great-Iſland, or Mumford's Iſland) together with a ſmall Iſland, near adjoining (called Little-Comfort) both containing about 180 Acres of the beſt Land in the State, with good Houſe and Out-Houſes thereon, now in the Poſſeſſion of THOMAS ARMSTRONG, and to be entered on the 25th of March next.——For Particulars apply to the Subſcriber,

EDWARD HAZARD.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT BRIDGE
LOTTERY.

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
4		500		2000
8		200		1600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
28		30		750
50		20		1000
108		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26040
5400	Blanks.	Deduction,		5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

☞ Thoſe who are poſſeſſed of Ticket Prizes in the Third Claſs, and Blanks in the Firſt Claſs, are requeſted to call and exchange them, as ſpeedily as poſſible.

TICKETS may be had of Meſſrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND and STEPHEN PIERCE, in Newport.

††† *The FOURTH CLASS will commence drawing the* LAST MONDAY *in December next.*

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of BERIAH BROWN, Eſq; late High Sheriff of the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to either of us, Executors; and thoſe who are any Ways indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Immediate Payment.

BERIAH WAIT,
BERIAH BROWN, } Executors.

North Kingſtown, 31ſt Auguſt, 1792.